### LANDWARKS PASSING AWAY.

#### The Old North Dutch Church To Be Torn Down.

The Ground Leased for Commercial Purposes History of the Church-Its Pastors-What John Harpending, Tanner and Currier, Did-The Fulton Street Prayer Meeting.

At noon Tuesday there gathered at one end of the extensive Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, around the piattorm and desk of well-known auctioneers, a throng of gentlemen who soon became deeply interested in the business of the moment. This was none other than the sale of a ease of the ground on which the old North Dutch church stands, at the corners of Fulton, William from the 1st of May next, with covenants for two renewals of twenty-one years each. Many old en, with hair like the driven snow and faces wrinkled with age, stood among those with counenauces denoting the men of active pursuits in tife, and exhibited no little concern as the condito the assemblage. These were that the old building and all its materials and furniture, excepting the organ, cushions, pulpit, corner stone and property found therein, should belong to the lessee; that no church, charitable institution, theatre, restaurant, brewery, blacksmith snop, nor place to dispense intoxicating liquors should be erected thereon; that, in a word, business not a nuisance to the neighborhood should be there carried on, the lease to be signed and delivered on the 5th of March and possession given the 25th following. With this understanding, after much delay on the part of the tioneer for the trustees, which was followed by \$14,100 by a large real estate owner. Theu \$14,200, \$14,300 quickly came from the bidders; but here it hung fire, and the auctioneer made his final bid for the trustees, \$14,400. Another long delay and no advance being vouchsafed, the right to buy the lease at auction was withdrawn. Later in the day, however, it was ascertained that the trustees were PRIVATELY NEGOT: ATING

for the sale of the lease on their terms, and that it would be consummated before yesterday. This settles the fate of the old North Dutch church, one of the few relics left of our city's early history. Nearly all the old landmarks contemporaneous with it and the houses of worsnip built earlier by the same religious people have disappeared. The original fort on the Battery; the first Stadt House, at the head of Coenties slip; the Cingle, or wall that shut out the Indians and gave the name to Wall street; the modest wooden church on the site of stately Trinity: the quaint old shops in Broad street, with their slip-ladder gables and their five-by-six diamond-shaped panes of glass-all these went long before it, and soon the Titanic strides of commerce will build up the depopulated district with

SPLENDID MARTS OF BUSINESS. Early in the year 1767 measures were taken to build this church, and in June following it was resolved that it "should be erected on the grounds of Mr. John Harpending; that it should be 100 feet in length and 70 feet in breadth; that it should front Horse and Cart lane, and be placed in the middle of the lot." Mr. Harpending, or, as he wrote his name, of that day, and an excellent and influential, though of that day, and an excellent and influential, though aged, member of the church, who frequently officiated as elder and deacon. He was a liberal benefactor of this rengious society, both in like and at his death. Horse and Cart lane, now known as William street, derived his name from a tavern built in the vicinity of the sacred ethiftee, having the sign embellished with a norse and cart, and, probably, in its time cartmen were in the habit of resorting to this place. The population of the city was now pressing slowly towards the locality which became sparsely settled, yet with a continual increase. The corner stone was laid July 2, 1767, by Mr. James Roosevelt, chairman of the Building Committee, and the work was vigorously prosecuted. nd the work was vigorously prosecuted. In March of the next year it was found that fund

In March of the next year it was found that funds were wanting. The Consistory ordered a loan of £2,000 to be made, but this was not done until they had carefully examined and approved a calculation by which it was shown that certain measures to be adopted would enable them to discharge principal and interest in the space of six years. It would have been well it all their successors in office had, when couracting a debt, used the same wise precantions. Eight months alterwards it was found that £1.500 more were needed, and this sum was borrowed on the same conditions as the former. By the month of March, 1769, nowever, the building began to approach completion. The plinars, it is un-

ine month of sarch, 100, now-yer, the billionizable gan to approach completion. The planars, it is understood, were erected by the spenming the planars, it is understood, were erected by the spenming the planars, it is understood, were erected by the spenming the planars of the second of the planars of th

considered to have been a powerful appeal. Many other celebrated divines have occupied the pulpit of the North Dutch Church since that time, foremost among whom are the names of Dr. John Khox, Dr. Paschal, Nelson Strong, and, of more recent days, Dra. De Witt and Chambers.

The two cannons which now stand at either conner of the church incosure on william street were fired when the British fleet attacked the city, but no record of the reason why they were put in the place they now occupy is known to exist. One of the cannon is surmounted by a cannon ball, which has a singular history. It is said that during the Bombarkment of New York by some British vessels, a red-hot ball was thrown opposite the church into Cart Horse street, in which was a blacksmith shop. The smith immediately soized the ball with a pair of tougs, and with a sledge hamner welded it into the mouth of the cannon, where it still remains as a relic of the past struggle of our forelathers. It was at this church that the great revival of 1857 commenced and spread over a vast extent of the civilized globe. And here originated the services of world-wide name and influence, the Fulton Street Prayer Meeting. It was Mr. Jeremian Lambher who originated these exercises September 23, that year, and he was grauffed soon to see immense results from a beginning very small and unpretending. Recently no regular minister has preached within the waits of the Old North Church, Sunday services being conducted by Mr. M. C. Julien, a theological student. The reason assigned by the Consistory for the removal of the edifice is principally, that the money which the lease of the land will procure will be of great benefit in establishing new religions and fields of habour for the Church. So origin was the glare of the flames as they reduced the steeple that countless swallows deceived by the resembance to daylight, came from hoose who have attended worship there sunday after Sunday, out from those who look upon it with

with

FEELINGS OF VENERATION,
when they think of the scenes and changes it has
winessed. Really, these nave been numerous and
extraordinary. It has seen the gradual demoralization of its city by the intrusion of bartarians
from England, Scotland and Irelaud, and
worse than all, from Yankee land; it has
seen the fugitive Huguenot, and his colder
brother, the Puritan, pass under its shadow
on their weary way to and from witch-burning New
Haven; it has seen the undisciplined troops of
Washington flying across the island for the wild
hills of Brooklyn; it has seen the same Washington,
seven years later, ride down the old Bowerie more
like a demi-god than a man; it has seen the boufires that proclaimed peace and independence, the
farewells finat halled the man whom "Providence
lett childless that his country might call him
lather;" It has seen the crystallization of a wild
people into a great creation; it has seen freedom
and happiness spreading over a Continent; it has
seen another "sharp, short and declave war," and
another pence that brought glory to the country; it
has seen a half century following of such
GROWTH AND GREATNESS
as happens only now and then in ages; it has seen
the accursed cloud of civil war lowering up in the
Southern sky. Then peace again came; then properity again followed; the war cloud faided awar; FEELINGS OF VENERATION, hink of the scenes and changes it has

Southern sky. Then peace again came; then property again followed; the war cloud faded away; the assurance of national permanence was many perity again followed; the war cloud faded away; the assurance of national permanence was manifest, and the bones of old John Harpending rested more quietly in the grave, and all this time the Church was dought is great work; but now it is nearly done and is going the way of all the living. But the prayer meetings will continue; and even when walls of stone and columns of iron are going up on the consecrated ground, and rumbling coacnes and man's profanity make the spot almost a pandemontum, God's name will still there be extolled in song and praise.

#### APPLICATIONS FOR THE HAWKING MITE.

The following communications have been received by the HERALD in reference to the disposal of the "Hawkins Mite."

A Voice from the Victimized.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
As you seem to have an elephant in the "Hawkins Mite" I have thought it possible that I can render you some assistance in disposing of the quadruped. I would suggest that the amount enclosed to you by Mr. Dexter A. Hawkins be divided pro rata among 

Surplus. \$214.325 24
And also upon letters, afterward written, assuring them that the loan was a safe one, and oy making it their stock would be worth \$3 a share. A large amount was loaned by parties retying entirely upon these statements and advice. Very soon after the bubble burst; the assets, including the loan, disappeared, and both the cost of stock and loan had gone "where the woodbine twineth." Unless some stronger claim is presented I shall consider my suggestion a good one, aithough I am not, in this matter at least, a

A Plea for a Sunday School. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

MORRIBANIA. Feb. 27, 1872. If you would send the \$10 with which Mr. Hawkins vainly endeavored to present your faithful attaché to the care of the Rev. Joseph Woods, of the Courch of St. Augustine, Morrisants, in order to aid the boys and girls of his Sunday school in procur- he will maintain it in power, despite all protests, gratefully received. Mr. Hawkins has done much toward coaxing money from the pockets of our people for the schooling of other and richer people's children, and this \$10 will be a mite of restitution to them. We will offer up special prayers that he may be no longer a slave of the Union League, that he may be converted from some of his practices and that he may become a member of the Church built upon a rock. Respectfully,

ONE OF THE TEACHERS.

A Teacher Out of Boots.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
SIR—I am a poor school teacher. I am obliged to
deny myself all luxuries and many necessities of life. All winter I have been trying to save money enough All winter I have been trying to save money enough to buy myself a pair of new boots, but so far have been unsuccessful. I need them, and, although I beiong to no society of eligious sects, nettuer am I semi-barbaraan, yet may I not be quite as deserving of charity? Would you, sir, suffer any compunctions of considence by giving me the "Hawkins mite?" I assure you it would not be sowing upon stony ground. Yours, hopefully,

R. D.

A Paternal Suggestion.

To the Editor of the Herald:-Sir-I suggest that the "Hawkins mite" be sent to the Hospital for Foundlings, and in doing so it may still remain in the family. Yours truly,
HARRY, of the Resorm Party.

A Good Word for the Sisters of Charity. NEW YORK, Feb. 27, 1872. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

As the Sisters of Charity, in their communication of the 26th inst., deny that Mr. Dexter A. Hawkins has ever contributed to the support of the St. Vincent Hospital, I think it would not go much against the conscience of the gentleman. If the editor of the light should enclose the 30 received from him to the Sisters of Charity for the use of said hospital, as the editor himself appears to have no pressing need for it. From one who has been there.

J. B. MILLER.

MR. DEXTER A. HAWKINS' "FIGURES AND

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:- in the statement of Mr. Hawkins in last Friday's HERALD of money received by Catholic schools, &c., he has St. Michael's Parochial School, 1869, \$2,500; 1870, \$2,000; 1871, \$3,556. So far, all right; a total of \$5,056. But in addition to the above figures he has "St. Michael's church, aid of school attached 10, \$5,000," and again, "St. Michael's school, \$5,000." Neither of these sums or any part thereof was ever received by this churen from city or State. Seeing in Sunday's Herallo that Mr. Hawkins stated to your reporter that he "obtained the figures and information from the Comptroller's books, by order of the Comptroller," I dropped in to-day at the Comptroller's office, showed the deputy, Mr. Storrs, the above two "dgures" of \$5,000 each, and requested him to examine the books. Mr. Storrs did so, and reported to me that there were no such entries on the books of that office, So much for Mr. Hawkins' "dgures and information," I will now give mine. The total received by this church of public funds for schools or any other purpose is \$8,056. It mas expended nearly \$200,000 on three school buildings that will accommodate 2,000 children; the principal of these buildings (corner Ninth avenue and Thirty-first street) is more of an "educational palace" than any of the public schools. These outlidings will effect, at least, one saving to the city of the usual quarter of a million that is nowadays "abstracted from the public treasury" to build an "educational palace."

ARTHUR J. DONNELLY, Pastor Church of St. Michael. to, \$5,000," and again, "St. Michael's school,

NEW ARRIVALS AT STATE PRISON, NEW

scholars:-Alexanon Matthews, grand larceny, one year; Theodore Kaup, grand larceny, one year; Wil-ham Dogherty, assault and battery, one year; Orrin Reynolds, assault and battery and breaking, one year and a hair.

## **NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE**

The Hudson Grand Jury Plead for Jersey City.

The Document Smothered by a Mean Subterfuge-Disgreceful toenes in the Assembly-Bumsted Directing Operations-The New York Herald in the House-A Blow at the Grand Jury System.

The unseemly exhibition witnessed in the Assembly Chamber at Trepton yesterday will not soon be forgotten. The following document was presented by Mr. Gaede, of Hudson:-

HUDSON COUNTY COURT HOUSE, JERSEY CITY, Feb. 27, 1872. S. HONGRAPLE THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF T TO THE HONORABLE THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF NEW JEISEY:

GENTILEMEN—The Grand Inquest, about to close its labors in the county of Hudson, respectfully appeals to the state legislators in behalf of the people of this county, and especially of the citizens of Jersey City, for relief from the fraudulent and burdensome charter foisted upon the city of a former Legislature. It is respectfully represented that they is not even a semblance of local self-government under the sparter; that the Polico Department, the Fire Department, the Fire Department, the grading, opening and improvement of six-cus, the configuration of sewers, the reporting and claming of wreets and the public health, the appointment of Foice of the public health, the appointment of Foice of all taxes and all elections, the levying and collecting of all taxes and assessments; the increase of the city debt, the sixue of the city boods at will, the management of the staking fund and all the legislative, executive and financial affairs of the city boods at will, the management of the staking fund and all the legislative, executive and financial affairs of the city boods at will, the management of the staking fund and all the legislative, executive and financial affairs of Jersey City have had no work, the commissions, in the appointment of whom the citizens of the city boods are commissions, in the appointment of whom the citizens of the city boods are commissions, in the appointment of whom the citizens of the city boods.

and throwing the families upon the authorities for assistance.

There should be as few departments in a city government as a due regard for the rapid and convect transaction of the public business will permit, and the head of each tepartment should be elected by the scopic or appointed by the history of the matter should be required to advertise a dead hour at which proposals will be received, and at the honamed the Board should be required to advertise a dead hour at which proposals will be received, and at the honamed the Board should be required to sat in open session and allow all bidders to appear with their open bids, as hand them in at one time to the clerk, to read them at one on that all present can hear plainly; the bids to be enter upon and published with the minutes. For elections the should be a means for compelling the judges to commen so that all present can hear plainty; the bits to be entered upon and published with the minutes. For elections turn should be a means for compelling the judges to commence any assign the shall be the compelling the judges to commence can assign the shall be compelling the judges to commence can be shall be shall be compelling the judges to commence can be shall be shall be should be allowed to be present its of the shall be shall be should be allowed to be present its or franks in counting the ballots, it committed at all, must be committed in plain sight of citizens interested, and the canvass should continue till completed, without recess or interval. If persons eccled to oftice are "counted out" by the judges in canvassing the ballots, elections are useless, and the power to appoint public officers may as well be given to the junges at once. If the Legislature of the State firsts upon senting upon the lands under water around the city, and to dispose of them to persons for private use at a large price, the proceeds to go into the State Treasury 40 save the rest of the State from taxinton, and Insus's upon relieving about \$\$5,00,000 of railroad property within the limits of the city from local taxa'ron (landed property lastly entitled to be taxen by the city, in order that the State may impose a special tax upon the roads to further relieve the rest of the State the expense of this county, and of Jersey City especially, and if we quietly subtile to the wrongs from the State, we ask that there may be at least the small return of allowing us to govern curvelves, within the limits of the State constitution, and according to the true spirit of American Institutions.

1872.

Signed—Thomas Aloridge (foreman), William Harney,
James M. Brann, Patrick Cronan, Alexander McDonnei,
Michael G. Lennon, Hugh Stirling Folock, William R.
Rankent, John Van Vorst, John Dwyer, C. Cleveland, Jacob
Hofmenter, Daniel Lake, Henry Lembeck, L. Ludenbender,
James curran, David O'Sullivan.

tered upon the second sentence of the document when he suddenly paused and seemed unable to pursue it any further, at the same time casting a furtive glance at the Speaker and then at Bumsted, who was permitted to seat himself on the floor of the House, near the Jersey City members, contrary to the rules of the Assembly. This sudden pause was not misinterpreted by those legislators who will cling to the fortunes of the Jersey City Ring at all hazards. The situation was grave. It was not at all expedient for the interests of the party that is responsible for the misrule in Jersey City that the reading of the document should be continued. The country members must not hear it. Joy, of Newark, day at the session last year to overthrow the liberties of the people of Jersey City, and he succeeded. As one of the sponsors of the Ring twelve republicans, eight democrats and four independents. He jumped from his seat and moved

pendents. He jumped from his seat and moved that the document be referred to the Committee on Miscellaneous Business, which would in effect be a suspension of the reading of it.

Patterson seemed confounded for once, and in his anxiety to have the document circulated as widely as possible he offered a motion, which was construed into a motion for reference, and it was finally so ordered. His motion was really intended for the printing of a certain number of copies for the use of the members.

Gaede, of Jersey City, became so excited at the outrageous attempt to smother the document that he took the floor in reply to-day, but did not make himself quite understood for a few moments. He demanded that even ordinary courtesy should be extended to a respectful communication from suon a body as the tirand Jury. The House could not insuit the Grand Jury by taking the action proposed by the gentleman from Essex, but would cover itself with disgrace. If the gentleman from Essex or any of the friends of the Ring did not wish to hear the truth let him or them leave, so that other members, at all events, could hear it. The unseemly exhibition just witheessed furnished evidence which might well arouse the suspicion of the country members. The works of the Ring are works of darkness and shun the light.

Several members were on their feet claiming the

well arouse the suspicion of the country members. The works of the Ring are works of darkness and shun the light.

Several members were on their feet claiming the floor, and by the time the Speaker had succeeded in enforcing order the document had passed to the committee unread. So the representations of the grand inquest were flung to the winds. No one expects the committee will ever act upon them. It was a giorious achievement for the Ring, and Reeves was congratulated on the subterringe. He left his desk and passed through the members from the subterring the bound interfere with his operations as a loublyst. It should be added that the document was not only legible, but very plainly written.

Burnsted was all smiles. It was victory No. 1 for the Ring. But honest Henry Gaede was not satisfied. He renewed the following preamble and resolution offered by him on the previous evenling:

Whereas by an act entitled an act to reorganize the local government of Jerey City, passed March 8, 1871, a Board of Public Works was established, and the members thereof appointed by the Legislature to perform the duties described in said act; and whereas there is good ground and reasons to relieve that the members of said board nave not always performed their duties honestly and rainfully, and that they have spent the money of the taxpayers unlawfully, especially in the purchase of land for the new reservoir; therefore be it Respived, That a committee of live be appointed to myest, all the pressed this resolution vigorously, determined to put the dominant party to the test, and it was

asid committee shall have power to summon witnesses and lay before this House the result of their investigations.

He pressed this resolution vierousity, determined to put the dominant party to the test, and it was adopted. The great body of the republicans could not with any show of decency oppose it. The Speaker did not appoint the committee till the afternoon session. During the recess he was found in close consultation with Bumsted, and the complexion of the committee shows that the interests of the latter were not overlocked. It is to be regretted that a gentleman who bore himself so honorably last session as Mr. Niles, the present Speaker, and on whose record conscientiousness and honesty were stamped, should descend to the arena of faction and carry out the will of men whose designs are not by any means stamped with righteousness. Every member of the resolution, would occupy at least a secondary place on the committee, but, contrary not merely to precedent, but to courtesy, he was unceremoniously thrust aside. The following are the committee who are to repair to Jersey City and take testimony on the municipal frauds:—Messrs, Williams, of Essex; Rogers, of Mercer; Willetts, of Cumberland; Halgnt, of Monmouth, and Dutcher, of Union. The latter two are democrats, the others republican. If a wintewashing report be the result few will be disappointed.

During the morning session the joint resolution in favor of urging Congress to provide for a proper survey of the coast at Cape

During the morning session the joint resolution in favor of uights Congress to provide for a proper survey of the coast at Cape May and to erect a breakwater thereat was taken up in the House. Several members spoke in opposition to some terms of the resolution. Mr. Leaming, of Cape May, sent to the Clurk's desk a copy of the New York Herald, of Monday, the 19th inst., and had read therefrom an editorial, entitled "Hydrographic Researches and the Revival of American Commerce," Mr. Leaming stated that after the reading of the article he thought it unnecessary to offer any furner remarks on the subject. The resolution was passed with a sight amendment. Ex-United States Sphator Cattell and Downes Edmunds are author-

ized to proceed to Washington and urge the matter upon Congress.

The action of the present Grand Jury at Jersey City has not been at all beneficial to the municipal robbers, and it is now proposed to make one step toward the abolition of the Grand Jury system altogether. A bill was introduced in the House on Tuesday evening by Mr. Wandie, of Jersey City, which authorizes the Judge of the Supreme Court who shall hold the Hudson County Circuit to appoint three persons, who shall not all be of the same political faith, who shall be styled "Commissioners of Jurors," who shall draw all grand and petit juries required in the different courts which may be holden in Hudson county; said Commissioners to hold their office during the pleasure of said Justice, and shall receive for their services such reasonable compensation as the Justice may direct. In drawing a grand jury of twonty-four persons the names of minety-sax persons qualified shall be placed in a box, and each of said Commissioners are then to draw out eight names, who shall constitute the Grand Jury. In the selection of petit jurors four times as many names as may be necessary to constitute a petit jury of persons qualified shall be placed in a box. Each of the Commissioners are then to draw out one-third of the number necessary. No person who has served as a petit or grand juror for the two preceding terms to the passage of this act shall be eligible at the first drawing, and no person shall serve as a grand or petit juror oftener than once in three successive years.

three successive years.

The passage of such an act as this may well pre-bare the people for a state of things which seems not far distant—the nullification of the popular vote altogether.

The Future Government of Jersey City.

MUNICIPAL CHARTERS.

Three Charters Before the Legislature-Outline and Important Features of Each-the Arguments To Be Heard at Trenton-lhe Ring A raid of the People-The Pavonia Club Member Again.

There is no greater problem to be solved by the present Legislature of New Jersey than the settlement of the Jersey City difficulties. That hapless municipality has not only been robbed but absolutely demoralized by a corrupt ring which owes its existence to the Legislature of last year. It would not be correct to state that that Legislature was corrupt. Many members of the dominant party were thoroughly honest, but they suffered themselves to be whipped into the political kennel, better known as a caucus, when the passage of th Jersey City charter was made a party measure. Other members of that party were "on the make," and they postponed the caucus to so late a day of the session that the contractors' Ring had to plank down \$75,000 before final action was taken. This sum may appear large for such a locality as Jersey City, and a few of the king members grum-bled against the price; but they yielded to the persuasive power of the "head centre," who assured them that there was "a power o' money into it." And he was right. In the

SEVEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS wrung from the people of Jersey City during the reign of the Ring. not to mention the very liberal commissions which contractors have to yield on improvement certificates, his expectations have been more than realized.

The least the present Legislature can do for the people of Jersey City is to loose the hands of the robbers from their throats. Even then it will be a small reparation for the wrongs inflicted on a patient people, whose children will have to share the burden of the heavy debt imposed on the city. The first measure of relief can be afforded by the passage of the

now pending in the State Senate. It was prepared by Messrs, Ransom and Fieming at the request of the association. Instead of demanding such a radical change as the repeal of the existing charte they simply propose such amendments as will render the "commissions" practically harm-less. This small instalment of justice they believe the Legislature will not undertake to refuse. In the first place the Mayor and Board of Alder men will be elected as under the present system. Secondly, the existing Boards of Finance, Public Works, Ponce and Fire Commissioners will be continued; but the present members thereof must

RETURN TO PRIVATE LIFE. if they be not elected in the manner specified at the commencement of the ensuing municipal year. The members of these commissions shall be nominated by the Mayor and confirmed by the Board of Aldermen. In this way

A HEALTHY CONSERVATIVE MEDIUM is attained between an irresponsible legislative commission on the one hand and a conspiracy of ginmill pouticians at the ballot box on the other. Thirdly, the Board of Public Works will become a purely executive board, so that they shall carry out such improvements only as the Board of Aldermen, the direct representatives of the people, may order.

purely executive board, so that they shall carry out such improvements only as the Board of Aldermen, the direct representatives of the people, may order. The other boards shall be subject in like manner to the legislative department, on the good old principle that these men are the PEOPLE'S SERVANTS, NOT THEIR MASTERS, as at present. The salaries of the members of the commission shall be reduced. The salary of the Cinic Engineer and Surveyor will be fixed at \$5,000, and that of his assistants, not to exceed four, at \$2,500 each. The expenses of the surveying and engineering department must not exceed \$25,000 a year, and will be kept down as near as possible to \$20,000. If the staff employed by the Ring rendered an equivalent for hall the enormous sum of \$300,000 paid to them during the past year there will be very little work left for any surveyor for the next three years. The foregoing are the cardinal points of the amendments, which are numerous, covering the entire charter. Next in order comes Mr. Weard's Charleer.

a plan of municipal government which was adopted by the New York Committee of seventy, and is now pending in the New York Legislature. A glance at its leading features will reveal the great merits of the scheme. It provides that the cit government shall be vested in the Mayor, twelve Aldermen, and an Executive Board, to consist of six commissioners, viz., Finance and Taxation. Water and Sewerage, Ponce, Public Works, Fire and Education. The Mayor shall be elected annually, and shall receive as compensation \$10 for each session, the sessions not to exceed twenty in any one year.

IN V. Ting For Aldermen are to be elected annually, two from each Aldermen en to be allowed annually, two from each Aldermen or the Board of Aldermen en and the works, fire and Education. The same name on twice, and in canvassing the votes for Aldermen expert the staff person, and the two persons receiving the highest number of votes in each district shall be declared elected.

THE SIX COMMISSIONERS

above named for Alde

missioner of Police, the Commissioner of Fire, the Commissioner of Public Works, the Commissioner of Water and Sewerage and the Commissioner of Education shall be known as

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

of the city, and shall be presided over by the Mayor of the city, who shall have the right to discuss all matters brought before said Board, and shall have a casting yote in case of a tie; and said Board shall hold a session once in two weeks, sitting as a Board of Pinance and Taration, a Board of Commissioners of Fire, a Board of Commissioners of Fire, a Board of Commissioners of Fire, a Board of Commissioners of Public Works, a Board of Commissioners of Education. That each of said Commissioners shall have the general supervision of the particular department of which he is the bead and of all the subordinate officers of his particular department, subject to the control and oriser of the Executive Board, sitting as a Board of that particular department of the city government, and when laid Executive Board, sitting as a Board of that particular department of the city government, and when in session as a Board of the Department of the city government, and when in session as a Board of the property of the particular department of the city government, and when in session as a Board of Public Works and the Commissioners they shall perform all the duties under the charter required to be done by said Board; and when in session as a Board of Public Works in the particular perform all the duties under the charter new wested in the Board of Public Works in the particular perform all the duties under the charter new wested in the Board of Public Works in the passic River, the extension of the water works, the supply and use of the Water and Sewerage Commissioners they shall perform all the duties hereofore vested in the Board of Public Works in the Board of Education performs the said Board on their face "Jersey City Water sorip;" and when in session as a Board of Commissioners bey shall perform all the duties hereofore vested in

department shall expend more in any one year than the amount set forth in the tax ordinance for that year. A monthly financial statement will be pub-lished, and

NO FURTHER BONDED DEST
shall be created except by authority of the Legisla-

shall be created except by authority of the Legislature.

It is expected that under the foregoing provisions, which convey the outlines of the charter, some of the honest and intelligent business men of the city may be induced to take office.

SENATOR M'PHERSON'S RILL.

Mr. McPherson, the Senator from Hudson county, has a small bill on the subject which is very simple and contains but one section, with the usual enacting clause, This bill, if passed, would in itself prove an excelent remedy for the municipal twoubles, for the present year at all events. It provides that all the existing commissioners shall be continued, but that the term of the members thereof shall expire on the 1st of May next, and that commissioners be elected to fill their pinces at the ensuing Charter election. This simple expedient would restore to the people the principle of self-goverament, and it is hardly to be supposed that the republican party would dare to fight against the elective principle. Such an oposition would terminate their supremacy in the State.

The Office-Holders' Charter.

in the State.

THE OFFICE-HOLDERS' CHARTER
is a document characteristic of a ring that clings
fast to power, however unjustly acquired. The object of this charter is manifestly to confuse and cefog the Legislature, so that by raising an endiess
discussion on amendments the last week of the session will find nothing accomplished and matters
will remain in statu quo. A lew extracts would
suffice to show the insidious character of the
measure. Whenever a vacancy may occur in any
of the Boards of the present city government such
vacancy shall be filled in the following very singular
manner:—
Within one many

Manner:—

Within one month next preceding the expiration of the term of office of any incumbent of any of said Boards, the Board of Aidermen of said city shall, at a regular meeting, by a pinrality of votes, nominate three persons for each vacancy so then about to occur; within ten casy thereafter the Mayor of said city shall appoint one of said three persons to nill such vacancy, and the a notice of such appointment with the Cierk of said city; the person so appointed shall thereupon be entitled to succeed the incumbent whose term was about to expire. In case the Mayor shall fail so to appoint and file notice as aforesaid within and ten days the said Board of Aidermen shall forthwith, at a regular meeting, by a plurality of votes, appoint one of said three persons, and the person so appointed shall thereupon be entitled to succeed said incumbent.

Such a proceeding is in perfect accord with the SPIRUT OF THE PRESENT CHARTER.

upon be entitled to succeed said incumbent.

Such a proceeding is in perfect accord with the Spirit of the process, giving the Mayor the power to nominate and the Board of Alderinen to select? A lew very generous (?) concessions are made. No more wooden pavement is to be put down. The powers of the Board of Alderinen are enlarged. The taxes for 1872 for city purposes shall not exceed two per cent on the valuation of 1871. But it is also provided that the number of men on the police-torce may be increased ten per cent in any one year. It is also proposed that

A BUREAU OF SURFYING

and engineering shall be established, the expenses of which shall not exceed \$50,000 per annual. This is certainly very liberal compared with the cost of the department for the past year. But the people can engage a staf of eminent surveyors for half the amount proposed in the Ring charter. It is further proposed to legislate into office a Board of Finance. So that instead of aboutsning commissions, or limiting the operations of those already appointed, it is proposed that a new one shall be established. Mr. Plympton, the representative of

THE BURSTED-PAVONIA CLUB,

in the Assembly, has another bill to legislate into office a Board of Education for Jersey City. The bill is now in the Senate, and there it will remain. It is bad enough to have the commissions appointed by the Legislature, but to have one appointed by a ward political junta, representing a small section or the city is intolerable. Senator McPherson's bill, providing for the appointment of a Board of Education by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of Jersey City, Is as been received with such favor by the Senate that its passage is certain. Mr. Plympton's indiscreet utterances in the Assembly about

THE EXIGENCIES OF PARTY

THE EXIGENCIES OF PARTY
In Hoboken was the first performance which
brought him into notoricity, and it is likely to be his
last this session.
The Committee on Municipal Corporations of the The Committee on sunterpart corporations of the Legislature will hold a session this afternoon in the Assembly Chamber, to hear arguments for and against the foregoing charters, so that they may be able to report a oill at an enrily day. Mr. Wandle, one of the Jersey City memoers, is a member of this committee, and in his capacity as such he underlyon.

BRASE SOME IMPORTANT FEATURES
of the Citizens' Association charter. Mr. Ransom
promptly informed him that such alterations would
not be submitted to by the Association. If the Com
mittee should endorse Mr. Wandle's action the asso ciation will appeal directly to the Legislature when the bill is reported. The fight will in all probability commence next week in ether branch of the Legis-lature. Thus far the legislation has been of little

REFORM IN RICHMOND COUNTY.

The Voucher Robbery Practised by the Ring. The corrupt officials on Staten Island are in a very precarious condition at the present time. The annual term of the County Sessions opened on Tuesday last at Richmond, where warrants and summonses were issued by Judge Metcalf for the appearance of a large number of prominent officials in Court.

pearance of large number of prominent officials in Court.

The proceedings are instituted by the Reform Committee from the different townships.

On Tuesday evening last a young man of respectable appearance called at the residence of Mr. Van Name, in Castleton, in whose charge the records of the viliage were left by the Clerk, and asked for the viliage books, stating that he was sent for them by the Clerk.

Mr. Van Name, not doubting the statement of the "young gent," gave him the records, which contained the names and bills of officials throughout the entire viliage for years. Since then nothing has been heard of them, and the name of the individual is not known. There is no doubt but he was

has been heard of them, and the name of the indi-vidual is not known. There is no doubt but he was the hired tool of certain persons who were awaiting investigation, and wisned to have all evidences detrimental to themselves destroyed. They are, however, "embred in their fittle game," for the accounts were previously duplicated and are now in the hands of the County Clerk. To-day four jus-tices will be arraigned at Richmond on various charges.

THE GERMAN IMMIGRATION SOCIETY-AN-NUAL MEETING.

The German Immigration Society held its eightyeightn annual meeting at Liederkranz hall last night, when the election of members for a new Board of Directors resulted in the election of Messrs. Frederick Schack, Theodore E. Buek, Dr. Johannes Roessing, Carl Rose, Willy Wallach. William A. Schmittnenner and L. A. Delius, who, with the exception of the last named, were members of the old board, and, with seven members of the old board holding over, having been elected last year, will form the new board for the ensuling year. An ameadment was adopted providing for the appointment of salaried physicians to attend to the sick under the care of the society. In place of the volunteer system heretofore in use. The annual report was read, showing that the society experienced during the year \$7,200 in aid of poor German immigrants. The assets of the society amount to \$36,000. The German immigration at this port during the last year amounted to \$3,000 persons, an increase of 12,329 as compared with the preceding year. The tide of the German immigration is at present mainly directed to the States of Illinois, Pennsy, vania, Alchigan and Missouri. Board of Directors resulted in the election of Messrs.

ARREST OF A MAN-EATER

Peter McHugh, a tall. owerful man, residing at No. 230 West Sixteent's street, and William McFarland, aged twent's of No. 129 West Nineteenth street, about he'd the size of McHugh, on Tuesday night met o' Seventh avenue, near Sixteenth street night met o' Seventh avenue, near Sixteenth street, both be an under the influence of liquor. While they are engaged in conversation a dispute arose, during which McFarland knocked McHugh on the pavement, and, fatting on him, succeeded in getting McHugh's nose in his mouth and biting the end off. McFarland was arressed by officer Buck, of the Sixteenth precinct, and locked up on a charge of mayhem. McHugh was conveyed to the station in Twenteth street, where his wounds were dressed by a police surgeon, after which he was locked up on a charge of intoxication. Yesterday morning they were conveyed before Justice Cox, at Jenerson Market, where McHugh refused to make a compiaint, stating "it was all over now." A complaint of disorderly conduct being preferred against McFarland he was committed to the Island for six months in default of \$1,000 ball. McHugh was discharged with a reprimand.

SEWER GAS-A GOOD SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

Having read in your paper lately a number of com-munications in regard to the cause of fever in our dwellings, and especially the one prepared by Dr. Morris, in which he states that they are caused by the escape of four odor from the street or main sewer into our dwellings. I have made the above subject a study for the last four or five years, and have come to the conclusion, long since, of the necessity of a law which would compel the owners of buildings to continue the drains now connected with the street sewer to the roof of their buildings without a trap intervening. Any person may readily see how periect the ventiation of our street sewers would then be, for we should then nave two openings for every twenty-five feet of our street sewer for the escape of foul gases, to the roof of buildings on each side of the street, thereby relieving the sewer of that strong pressure of foul gas which we now find pressing its way through shallow traps and joints made by inferior workmen, encouraged by unscruptions employers, with putty or morfar instead of soider or lead. This is a subject which visiting in different parts of the city; while the occupants of the house have not perceived it when it has been escaping some eight or ten months previous, gradually increusing as the crevice in the pipe becomes larger, until it has been discovered by some one laminar with the cause. I propose to prepare a paper in a lew days showing now the waste pipes can be so arranged that it will be utterly impossible for any gas whatever to escape into our dwellings.

NEW YORF. Fan. 22 1872. have come to the conclusion, long since, of the ne-

# CHOLERA COMING.

Important Meeting of the Board of Health.

### THE FILTRY CONDITION OF THE CITY

How Loathsome and Disgusting Diseases Are Distributed by Street Cars.

On the conclusion of the usual routine business of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon President Bosworth called the attention of the Commis sioners to the immense heaps of manure that were now lying around the borders of the island. He said the medical gentlemen of the Board were apprehensive of THE ARRIVAL OF CHOLERA

during the coming summer; and if such should be the case they were afraid the consequences might be terrible unless proper precautions were taken to thoroughly cleanse the city before the warm weather

manure was dumped on the east and west sides of the city, until it became a very dangerous enemy to the health of the people. He had caused an inspection of those places where the manure was dumped to be made by one of the assistant health inspectors, and the report sent in by that gentleman shows the danger to which the community is exposed in the

danger to which the community is exposed in the event of hot weather coming prematurely. If there is any duty that we owe to the people, said Mr. Bosworth, it is to have this manure removed. A general discussion ensued upon the question.

Some OF THE COMMISSIONERS FRARED the manure could not be taken away as quickly as the Board wished, while others thought the 1st of hay would be soon enough to clear oif the manure. An order of the Board was finally determined upon, and it will be issued immediately, instructing the owners of these he issued immediately, instructing the owners of these he issued immediately instruction on the store that are the condition of the street cars was read and referred to the Sanitary Committee:

In forwarding the special reports of the Health Inspector upon the sanitary condition of the city horse railroad carsthere seems to be an almost unanimous expression of opinion that the cushioused seats and backs are not and cannot be kept in a cleanly and wholesome condition; that the member provided for vealidation are not adequate or well managed; that the offensive conditions of the cars, as a rule, are owing more to the over-crowding and to the class of people who ride in them, as is well illustrated in one of the reports that speaks of the difference of the condition of the cars which traverses the central portions of the city compared with those which skirt is borders. The latter, being largely patronized by

which skirt its borders. The latter, being largely patronized by

LABORERS AND MECHANICS,

who enter the cars just as they quit their day's work, recking with perspiration, begriffined with dirt, smoke or grease to which they have been exposed during the day. This is strongly illustrated in the Tenth avenue and field Railroad line.

The Seventh avenue line is specially mentioned as having dirty, greasy custions and backs and fifthy straw. Thirty-seven cars were to spected on this line and all were found to be in the same condition.

On the Ninth avenue tine in seventeen of the cars the ventilation was found very dedictent and faulty, having only a small-window over each door, so arranged as to turn upon a pivot, making an opening at each end of the car of about eighteen inches in length by six inches in width. The straw was very dirty, being changed, it was said, but twee in each week.

Twenty-three cars were examined by the health misrectors.

On the Forty-second and Grand streets line the straw on the car floors is described as very fifthy, and those having cushioned backs and seats were in a very objectionable condition.

One hundred cars were examined on the Eighth Avenue.

cition.

One hundred cars were examined on the Eighth Avenus line and found multiciently ventilated, having only an open ing at each end over the door.

In the Third Avenue cars 102 vehicles were inspected twenty-two of them were of the old pattern, low-roofed and hadly ventilated. The uphoistering was in an uncleanly condition. hadly ventilated. The upholstering was in an uncleanly condition.

In the Hariem Branch of the Third Avenue road forty-three cars were inspected. In these the straw is removed dally, and oftener when deemed necessary.

Fifty cars were examined on the Tenth Avenue and Belt line. Forty of these are reported as having cushions that are without exception curv, and many are worn and fifty.

The Fourth avenue line, sithough having cushioned seats, image of the condition, owing to the fact that as the cars run into the depot every evening the cushions are removed and the car, and the floor slats or matting also removed and the car then washed inside and outside, and the windows cleaned. No straw whatever is used on this line.

The Sixth avenue line is reported in good condition. No straw is used.

Forty-six cars of the avenue C line were examined. They were found to be all new and in a clean condition. The straw was removed daily and the cars were swept every night.

The use of straw and the fifthy condition of the seats are the great grounds of complaint, as being conducive to the spread of disease and the discomfort of the travelling public.

The Sanitary Committee respectfully submit the following report on the work of the different bureaus for the week ending February 17, 1872.

The City Sanitary Inspector reports a total of 1,488 inspections by the Health Inspectors, as follows, viz.:—10 public buildings, 716 tenement houses, 56 private dwellings, 17 other dwellings, 12 manufacturies and workshops, 6 stores and warehouses, 131 stables, 2 markets, 1 brewery, 2 sausage and gut-cleaning establishments, 61

Monte, or SLAUGHTER HOUSES,

46 sunken and vacant lots, 27 yards, courts and alleys; 65 ceilars and basements, 40 waste pipes and drains, 81 closets, 8 street guiters and sidewalks, 17 other nuisances, 45 cars and stages inspected and 107 vieit to contactions diseases. The number of reports received from the Health Inspectors was 193. During the week 44 complaints have been received from citizens and referred to the Health Inspectors for investigation and report. His report, shows that During the work of the Health Inspectors for investigation and report. His report, shows the sector of investigation and report. His report, shows the sector of investigation and report. His resulted 72 premises where contagious diseases were found, and have disinfected and fumigated 71 houses, 71 privy sinks, together with clothing, bedding, &c.; 62 cases of smallpox were removed to the hospital

ding, &c., 42 cases of smallpox were removed to the hospital by the amoulance corps and one dead body to the Morgue.

This report nise shows that 57 sinks and cesspools have been cleaned and disintected by the night scavengers under permits of the Board, and 208 loads of night soil removed from the city. Permits have been granted to 17 vessels to On vouchers from the Health Officer of this port. The vaccinating corps have visited 11.752 families, 14 factories, and performed 3.26 vaccinations, of which 623 were primary and 7.63 secondary. There have also been 3.252 cattle inspected at the market yards, of which 23 were found bruised and 10 badty bruised.

The following is a comparative statement of contactous diseases reported for the two weeks ending February 17 and 24, 1872.—

Diph. Small-

## A COSTLY SPREE.

How Two Brooklyn Youths Robbed Their Aunt-\$1,500 Squandered in Seeing the Elephant-From the Theatre to the Jail.

Three Brooklyn youths, named John and James Kelley and Edward Waish, determined upon seeing the elephant in New York, having heard that the animal was on exhibition, and that it was only necessary to take along a few greenbacks in order to feast their eyes upon his magnificent proportions. They accordingly rified the trunk of their aunty, Mrs. Caimanan, who resides at the corner of Navy and Prospect streets, two weeks since, of the sum of \$1,500 in greenbacks and \$60 in silver, all the money she had, and which was the result of many years' savings. With tals sum they started out, dodging every shadow which fel across their pathway, in the dread of capture. They first took the cars and went to Trenton, N. L. and they then returned to Greene street. New York, where they beheld the elephant as he is shown up in the metropolis. The wine flowed freely, and aunty's money likewise. They pand \$10 per bottle, in their ignorance, for Greene street wine. They bought several girls elegant silk dresses, rigged themselves out in the disguise of gentiemen, aired coaches and private boxes at the ineatres, and were kings for the day. Aunty's \$1,500 only lasted a few days, and ine boys found themselves penniless. James Callahan, they say, went to New Orleans, and yesterday Waish and John Kelley were arrested by Detective Dunn, of New York, and frought to Brooking. Keiley says they were airaid to spend the \$60 in silver which the docks. They were locked up to answer. necessary to take along a few greenbacks in order